FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Adenauer Wins Election

Pro-West Policy Upheld

The Konrad Adenauer regime was returned to power with an increased majority in West German Parliamentary elections Sept. 6.

Adenauer's Christian Democrats & allied parties won 63% of the Bundestag (Lower House). The Chancellor's victory was regarded as a vote of confidence in his pro-Western, anti-Russian policy on German unification & alliance with the West. Those were the major issues raised by his Social Dem. (Socialist) opponents. Although anti-Soviet, they campaigned for German neutrality between East & West on grounds that it would speed unification.

Bundestag election results and comparison with 1949 elections:

Govt. Coalition Parties	Popular Vote*	% of Vote 1953	% of Vote 1949	Seats '53	Seats '49
Christian Dems.	12,440,799	45.2	31	244	139
Free Democrats	2,682,146	9.3	11.9	48	52
German Party	897,952	3.3	4	15	17
Govt. Total	15,966,897	57.8	46.9	307	208
Other Parties					
Social Dems.	7,939,774	28.8	29.2	150	131
Refugee Assn.	1,614,474	5.9	**	27	**
Communist	607,413	2.2	5.7	0	15
Bavarian	465,552	1.7	4.2	0	17
All-German	318,323	1.2	**	0	**
German Reich	295,615	1.1	**	0	**
Center	217,342	.8	3.1	3	10
Natl. Rally	71,032	.3	**	0	**
S. Schleswig Voters Assn.	44,633	.2	.3	0	1
Non-Govt. Tot.	11,574,158	42.2	†	180	†
Grand Tot.	**27,541,055**	.....	.....	**487**	†

*Total cast for parties on proportional representation ballots. (Parties polling under 5% received no "proportional representation" seats.) Voters also balloted on individual candidates. 28,468,054 (86.2%) of 33,390,978 eligible voters went to polls; 926,497 cast invalid ballots on proportional representation or voted only for individual candidates. **Not entered in 1949. †No exact comparison of elections because of different lists of lesser parties. There were 402 seats in previous Bundestag.

Both Christian Dems. & Socialists gained in popular vote at the expense of secondary & splinter parties. Christian Dems. polled 12,440,799 votes as against 7,359,084 in 1949 and won an absolute majority of one in the Bundestag. Socialists polled 7,939,774 votes vs. 6,934,975 in 1949.[1]

The new Refugee Assn., which made the 4th best showing Sept. 6, appealed to West Germany's 10 million refugees from Soviet Europe with demands for reunification of German & recovery of its lost eastern territories.[2] The Catholic Center Party won 3 local races conceded it by Adenauer's party.

Reds, Nazis Fail

Neither the Communists nor neo-Nazi German Reich Party won a seat in Parliament, either in a local race or by proportional representation. CP leader Max Reimann lost in Solingen. A "sports festival" there Sept. 6 planned by the CP was banned by the Govt. as a ruse to insure Reimann's election. Communists from other places could have voted in Solingen under the election laws had they proved they could not be at home on election day.

Wide World

WINNER AND LOSER: Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (left) won German elections over Socialists led by Erich Ollenhauer (right).

Communist plans to disrupt the voting with riots & terrorism also were blocked. There were no serious election day disorders. West German police guarded the East German frontier to prevent East-zone agitators from entering the Western zones. West German authorities began Sept. 7 to send back 3,000 Soviet-zone agents picked up between Aug. 29 & election day (4,000 others were turned back at the frontier). Some young East-zoners, their plans to disrupt the elections thwarted, were said to have spent sabotage funds for food & clothing and been impressed by what they saw of West Germany.[3]

The extreme right-wing German Reich Party fell far short of its predicted strength. It polled only 112,000 votes in Lower Saxony, where it was expected to get 500,000.[4]

Dulles Backed Adenauer

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles advised West Germans Sept. 3 to re-elect the Adenauer coalition. He said in a news conference: the Germans' failure to retain Adenauer would be disastrous to Germany & possibilities for its unity; it would create confusion that could postpone indefinitely a rational solution of the German problem in the interests of Germans.

The West German Social Dems. made a last-minute attempt to capitalize on the statement by arousing voters against Dulles' "interference" in the elections. News dispatches from Bonn said Adenauer & his supporters had been embarrassed. The Summer White House in Denver disclosed Sept. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower had called Dulles to a conference; conclusions were drawn that the secretary would be rebuked for commenting too candidly on Germany & other touchy foreign issues, including Trieste, in recent days. But the White House denied Sept. 5 there was any discord.

Dulles emerged from a meeting with the President Sept. 7—after the German elections—and reported: the President regarded the German result as "far beyond what he had hoped for," saw "nothing out of the way in what I had said."[5]

EDC Action Forecast

Adenauer said in a victory statement in Bonn Sept. 7 that the election results had given "a great new impulse" to the "European idea" and

Week in Headlines

International

Adenauer won German elections.
Gen. Dean freed, Korean POW exchange completed.
U.S. gave Iran $45 million.
Tito proposed free Trieste city, asked for surrounding area.

United States

Chief Justice Vinson died.
574 killed in Labor Day weekend accidents (405 in traffic).
AF dropped 965 plane orders.
Carpenter union rejoined AFL.
Truman attacked GOP record.
President formed new Cold War board.
Eisenhower inaugural aide accused of "influence peddling."
McCarthy demanded Army loyalty data; Justice Dept. to drop financial charges against him.

ADVISORY BOARD

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1—see Vol. IX, p. 265F 2—see Vol. XII, 142G 3—see p. 286G2 4—see p. 279A2 5—see pp. 294D2, 295E2, 296A1, 231B2 (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Facts on Adenauer

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, 77, Roman Catholic, was born Jan. 5, 1876 in Cologne. Worked way through Freiburg, Munich, Bonn universities. Became district attorney's assistant 1904, then Cologne city councilman, deputy mayor, Lord Mayor 1917-33; deposed by Hitler for opposing display of swastika on Cologne bridge. Confined by Nazis to Rhoendorf home 1933-45; restored as Cologne mayor after liberation by U.S. troops, later dismissed by British for "inefficiency."

Head of Christian Dem. Union party. Made pres. Sept. 1, 1948 of West German Constitutional Assembly, first Chancellor of German Fed. Republic Sept. 15, 1949. Strong character & personality was credited for stability of coalition Cabinet past 4 years. Advocate of European unity, Western alliance against Red expansionism.[1]

would have "great influence on all the future negotiations on the integration of Europe." He told AP Sept. 8 he expected the European Defense Community pact to "come into effect before the end of this year."

(Adenauer suggested in a statement Sept. 4 that world security might be realized through agreements among regional defense groups. He said the West was prepared to satisfy the Russians on any genuine fear for their security, could learn how much security questions influenced Soviet policy "only in negotiations with the Russians." His recent proposal for a non-aggression pact between the EDC & Russia was rejected by Russia Sept. 5 as a "pre-election maneuver.")[2]

Adenauer called on West German Pres. Theodor Heuss Sept. 7 to discuss the election results. Heuss had delayed signing West German ratification of the EDC because of a pending court test of its constitutionality. The election results indicated that Adenauer could marshal a ⅔ majority in the Bundestag, amend the Constitution to eliminate barriers to the EDC.[3]

Denies Cabinet Shift Reports

Adenauer issued a statement Sept. 9 denying that he intended to relinquish the Foreign Ministry, which he held in addition to the Chancellory. He rebuked Christian Dem. & Free Dem. leaders who had implied he would do so. Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Christian Dem. leader in the Bundestag, had indicated he was slated for the Foreign post, sought also by Prince Otto von Bismark.

Socialist Defends Policy

Social Dem. leader Erich Ollenhauer, who was reelected in Hamburg as a member of Parliament, said Sept. 7 his party saw "absolutely no reason whatsoever" to change its foreign policy. He attributed Adenauer's victory to the support of "people of former right-wing tendencies," said the election results were "worrisome for the future of democracy" in Germany.[3]

Other Foreign Reaction

Harry S. Truman joined official Washington in applauding the outcome of the West German elections. The ex-President said in Detroit Sept. 7 that Adenauer's victory was "an indorsement of the foreign policy of the U. S. started by Pres. Roosevelt & carried out by myself."[4]

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill sent Adenauer a message of "sincere congratulations" Sept. 7. The Adenauer victory was popular with leaders in all other EDC countries* except France, where it was predicted that the U. S. would apply new pressure for French ratification of the EDC. Chrmn. Edouard Bonnefous of the French Natl. Assembly's Forgn. Relations Com. predicted: "The German example will now be cited in contrast to our political instability, while Germany may become an increasingly formidable rival in the markets."[5]

Moscow *Izvestia* said Sept. 8 that Adenauer's regime won by employing "terrorists" to suppress Communists & Socialists. Tass news agency said there was now "a serious threat" that Bonn would ratify the EDC & peace contract with the West "and make impossible the peaceful reunion of Germany."[6]

Dulles Scores Russia

U. S. State Secy. Dulles said in a statement Sept. 3 that the partition of Germany—a "scandal" & "crime"—continued because Russia "has stubbornly held on to the part of Germany it occupies." He said Russian response to the Western bid for Big 4 talks in October on free elections & other German questions would show whether the USSR "desires in good faith to solve outstanding problems." Dulles on East Germans: their "pathetic economic plight is shown by the eagerness with which they seek food packages" in West Berlin "at great personal risk"; their "growing resentment at their rulers is shown by riots & strikes . . ."[7]

(A Soviet proposal Sept. 1 that the East & West German Govts. confer on freeing interzonal travel was rejected by West German officials. They said such talks would be tantamount to recognizing a regime that was "not the legitimate spokesman" of the East German people.)[8]

Other German News

East-zone strikes against bad working conditions by miners in Saxony were reported by the Free German Jurists Com. in West Berlin Sept. 8. The committee, which maintained an information underground in the Soviet zone, had reported similar strikes Sept. 3 by foundry workers in Helbra & Hettstedt, Saxony-Anhalt. The East German press Sept. 7 published names of 100 workers in chemical & other industries fired for anti-Red underground activity.[9]

Housing projects in West Berlin & West Germany for refugees from the Soviet zone were granted $15 million worth of aid by the U. S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Aug. 28.[10]

West Berlin unemployed (present total 221,000) were promised special aid next winter in a program announced by Mayor Ernst Reuter Aug. 31. He said they would receive a large quantity of food donated by CARE, free allotments of coal and $10-15 Christmas bonuses. (Communist propagandists had charged that West Berlin was neglecting its own needy to carry on the giveaway of food parcels to East Germans.)[11]

Leipzig industrial fair Aug. 30-Sept. 9 offered exhibits from 24 countries, largest of which were those of Russia, China, other Red satellites. U. S. correspondents permitted to visit the fair said: exhibits featured imitations of American machines, autos & other goods; Leipzig shops were newly stocked but prices were beyond reach of ordinary workers; many residents of Leipzig, where major riots occurred in June, were outspokenly friendly to Americans.[12]

Switzerland granted West Germany Aug. 26 a credit of 250 million marks ($59,500,000) to finance electrification of German railways & expansion of the iron industry.[13]

KOREA

Prisoner Trade Ends

The exchange of Korean POWs listed as willing to go home was completed in Panmunjom Sept. 6.

"Operation Big Switch," begun Aug. 5, ended with these numbers repatriated (by nationalities, as listed by Military Armistice Comm.):

By the Communists—7,850 South Koreans, 3,597 Americans, 945 Britons, 228 Turks, 40 Filipinos, 30 Canadians, 22 Colombians, 21 Australians, 12 Frenchmen, 8 South Africans, 2 Greeks, 2 Netherlanders, one Belgian, one New Zealander, one Japanese.

Total: 12,760.

By the UN—70,159 North Koreans, 5,640 Chinese. Total: 75,799.

Allies Demand 3,404 More

The Allies demanded in the Military Armistice Comm. Sept. 9 that the Reds account for 3,404 other men. Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan handed the Reds a detailed roster of those believed to have been taken prisoner and not returned. It named 2,410 South Koreans, 944 Americans, 19 Britons, 9 Australians, 8 South Africans, 5 Turks, 3 Canadians, 2

*Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg 1—see Vol. IX, p. 299D 2—see p. 255F1 3—see 286B-C3 4—see 296E3 5—see 90D, 51G 6—see 279E1 7—see 293E3 286D3 8—see 286F3 9—see 287F1 10—see 179G 11—see 264E1 12—see 202N; Vol. XI, 342G 13—see 215P

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Colombians, one Greek. Bryan pointed out that the Reds had reported only 400 refusing to be returned.

The Reds said they might comment on the list later. Meantime they demanded the return of 27,000 anti-Red North Koreans freed by ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee before the armistice. The Chinese Red radio also charged Sept. 7 that the UN had held back more than 100 Chinese charged with war crimes & prison camp violations.[1]

Anti-Reds to Neutral Camps

The UN began Sept. 10 the transfer of 14,710 Chinese & 7,918 North Koreans, who had refused repatriation, to camps in the neutral truce zone. A 5,000-man Indian Army guard force for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. was being assembled to police the neutral POW camps. The Indians were flown by helicopter from the port of Inchon to Panmunjom to avoid contact with unfriendly South Koreans.[2]

(The UN-held & at least 320 Red-held prisoners listed as unwilling to go home were to be delivered to the Neutral Nations Comm. by Sept. 27, held for a maximum 90-day "reconsideration" period, freed after another month if their fate was not settled in the forthcoming Korean political conference.)[3]

Dean Released

Maj. Gen. William Frisbie Dean, 54, highest-ranking prisoner taken by the Reds during the war, was returned to the Allied side in Panmunjom Sept. 4. He revealed he had been a captive since Aug. 25, 1950, following defeat of his outnumbered U.S. Army 24th Infantry Division at Taejon in the first month of the war.

Wide World

Gen. Dean after release by Reds.

Dean was greeted personally by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, and cheered by UN personnel & fellow repatriates when he appeared at the exchange center. He was awarded the Order of Taeguk (highest South Korean decoration) by ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee. (Dean was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in absentia by Pres. Truman in Sept. 1950.) The liberated general was flown to Tokyo Sept. 5 and entered an Army hospital for a checkup & rest before returning to the U.S.[4]

Dean's story told Allied newsmen Sept. 4:

He was cut off from his division July 21, 1950 in Taejon when a Red tank closed in on his division command post. He & a few companions tried to run a gamut of enemy fire in a jeep to get back to main American lines. His party took a wrong road and he was inadvertently left behind while helping a wounded man. He was hurt in a fall, finally blacked out, awoke to find himself alone. He hid in the countryside for 20 days, going without food, dodging Red patrols in an effort to get back to Allied lines. He was betrayed to the Reds Aug. 25, 1950 by a South Korean he thought was going to help him get food. (The ROK announced Sept. 7 that Han Doo Kyoo, 40, & Choe Chang Bong, 24, had been arrested on charges that they betrayed Dean to the Communists for $5.)

He was taken to Seoul, then Pyongyang; was held at various times in Soon Nan, Juichon, Manpo, Konyi & the Pyongyang area (all North Korea) before his transfer to Kaesong after the armistice was signed. He was held apart from other POWs throughout his imprisonment, saw only Chinese & Koreans except for Communist press correspondents. He was grilled for as long as 68 hrs. at a time during the first month of his imprisonment, refused to answer questions about American war plans, secret weapons, etc. despite threats of beatings & prosecution for "crimes" committeed while postwar Military Governor of South Korea.

He was given only Communist literature to read and none of that nor writing materials for months after his capture. He mentally refought the battle of Taejon, squared numbers, kept a tally of flies he killed to "keep my sanity" during his prolonged idleness. He said he was well fed and shared his privileged rations with his North Korean guards, received 64 letters from his daughter, 35 from his wife, 9 from his son during his 3-yr. imprisonment. He appeared to be in basically good health when released and had nearly regained 50 lbs. lost during his flight from capture in 1950. His hair had turned from red to grey & thinned considerably.

Facts on Dean: Born in Carlyle, Ill. Received Army commission in July 1923 after graduation previous year from Calif. U. Led 44th Infantry Div. through Germany & Austria in 1945, the division capturing 30,000 Germans; won Distinguished Service Medal in World War II. Was Military Gov. of occupied South Korea 1948, then 8th Army chief of staff & 24th Division commander in Japan 1949. Wife Mildred lives in Berkeley, Calif. Son Wm. J. Jr. is West Point cadet (class of 1954). Daughter: Mrs. Robert C. Williams of Berkeley.

Red General Freed

The U.S. 8th Army disclosed that Maj. Gen. Woo Che-teh of the Chinese Communist First Army was repatriated as a POW Sept. 6. He was captured near Chorwon July 12, 1952.

'Slick' Denies Betrayals

An unidentified American ex-POW known as "Slick" who returned to a Tokyo hospital Sept. 2 after having gone AWOL said he had been threatened with death by other returnees. "Slick" contended he was unjustly accused of having served as an informer to get prison camp favors from the Communists. He was flown to the U.S. with a group of disabled patients Sept. 5-6.[5]

Dulles on India

The AP reported from New Delhi Sept. 4: "Popularity of the U.S." in India had "plummeted to a new low" after a statement by State Secy. John Foster Dulles (to the American Legion convention in St. Louis Sept. 2) that India's exclusion from the Korean peace conference was the "price" for neutrality on Korea. ("India did not want to be identified with the Communist side & it had preferred not to join with the forces fighting aggression in Korea," Dulles said. "That was India's privilege. But like most privileges it cost a price.")[6]

(Dulles also said in a news conference Sept. 3: Japan should assume more of the burden of its own security; it seemed to have money to spend in less essential ways, should use some of this to achieve a greater security force.)[7]

Relief Programs

The UN Korean Reconstruction Agency reported Sept. 8 that Britain had pledged $22,400,000 toward Korean reconstruction this year.[8] ROK Forgn. Min. Yung Tai Pyun objected Sept. 2 to purchase of Japanese goods & services for Korea. He added Sept. 5 that Japanese goods were too costly considering their quality, not objectionable simply because they were Japanese.[9]

Red China reported Sept. 3 a detailed plan to use Russia's one billion-ruble grant of aid to North Korea to rebuild the Kum Chaik iron works, Songjin steel works, Nampo coal mine, Hungnan chemical works, Seunghoni cement plant, Suiho hydroelectric plant, oil refineries, shipping industry & "education & public health" facilities.[10]

(A Chinese Red broadcast Sept. 8 said factories had been reestablished underground "in every city" in North Korea after above-ground plants were destroyed by Allied bombers. It said 420,000 bombs fell on Pyongyang, North Korean capital, during the war.)

South Korea

An American-Korean Foundation official disclosed Sept. 1 that Gen. James A. Van Fleet had declined an invitation from ROK Pres. Rhee to take charge of the South Korean armed forces.[8] . . . South Korean Natl. Police announced Sept. 5 the arrest of their ex-asst. director, Kim Sang Bong, as an underground plotter against the ROK Govt. The police also reported Sept. 7 they had caught a group of heavily-armed North Koreans on an island off Inchon.[11] . . . The ROK Govt. announced Sept. 2 it would dismiss 60,000 public employes, raise salaries of 140,000 remaining under an efficiency plan.

The USAF reported Sept. 6 that it had 39 Korean war jet-fighter aces (pilots who shot down at least 5 enemy planes).[12]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Tito Plan on Trieste

Yugoslav Pres. Tito proposed Sept. 6 that the port & city of Trieste be made a free zone under international control with Yugoslavia taking over the rest of the Trieste Free Territory. He spoke at Okroglica, near the Italo-Trieste frontier, on the 6th anniversary of Yugoslav annexation of Istria.

Tito said Yugoslavia would not give up "a single inch" of Trieste Zone B. He accused the Italian armed forces of "provocations" on the Yugloslav frontier but said he had "taken no counter measures," would never attack Italy unless it struck first.

Italian officials Sept. 6-7 rejected Tito's plan to internationalize Trieste city & annex the rest. However, they said, his moderate remarks on the frontier situation had reduced tension.[13]

1—see p. 286F1 2—see 237D2 3—See 245C3 4—see Vol. XII, 395A-B 5—see 286B2 6—see 285C2, E3 7—see 264C3 8—see 286D2 9—see 230D1 10—see 262F1 11—see 286E2 12—see 247F1, 157J-K 13—see 287G1

Dulles Angers Italians

Many pro-Govt. & independent newspapers in Italy expressed resentment over a news-conference statement by U.S. State Secy. Dulles Sept. 3 that the U.S. was open to new ideas on settling the Trieste dispute. Dulles said the American declaration (before Italy's 1948 elections) favoring return of Trieste to Italy was not irrevocable but no satisfactory alternative had been found. Italian Min.-to-Washington Mario Luciolli called on Dulles Sept. 5, said he was assured that U.S. policy on Trieste "has not changed."[1]

NATO Forces

U.S., Belgian & French forces in West Germany launched Sept. 10 a series of NATO military maneuvers to continue in the West European area until mid-October.[2]

The Danish Labor (Social Dem.) Party came out Sept. 6 in its platform for Danish general elections (Sept. 22) against establishment of NATO bases in Denmark.[3]

Bonn Bows to ECSC

West Germany agreed Sept. 8 to drop a discriminatory freight rate system favoring steel customers in South Germany over those in other European Coal & Steel Community (Schuman pool) countries.[4]

Stassen Sees Aid Ending

U.S. Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen predicted Sept. 8 that West Europe's all-time record rate of production would enable it to get along with only a "very small" amount of U.S. aid, at most, after next June 30.[5]

Russians Cut Draft Terms

Soviet Defense Min. Nikolai A. Bulganin ordered Sept. 5 that all draftees in the Soviet armed forces be discharged when they finished periods of service fixed "by law." (Legal limits were 2 years for privates, 3 for noncoms & officers. British sources said the terms had been increased a year by verbal orders in 1950.) Bulganin ordered the drafting of 19-yr.-olds to make up for the increased rate of discharges.[6]

U. S. & Russia

Russia told the U.S. Aug. 26 (note revealed Aug. 31) it had no information on the fate of crewmen lost when a B-50 bomber was shot down between Japan & Siberia July 29.[7]

A study for the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. issued Aug. 27 said there was evidence of "loss of confidence" in the Red regime among many groups in the USSR who could not accept Communist claims & theories that conflicted with their reason & experience. The study was made by a Library of Congress unit under Dr. Sergius Yakobsen, specialist on Russia.[8]

The U.S., Britain & France relaxed travel restrictions on Russian diplomats & journalists Aug. 27. Russians in Washington were given permission to visit nearby beaches during summer months.[9]

Russia Accused on POWs

The UN Comm. on Prisoners of War in Geneva said Sept. 3 that the World War II Axis countries had reported 2,138,386 Germans, 85,045 Japanese & 65,000 Italians (total 2,288,431) unreturned from captivity or unaccounted for by Russia.[10]

American Com. for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. announced in New York Aug. 28 it would end its subsidies to anti-Soviet exile groups in the West because they had refused to "lay aside their internal differences & present a common front to the Kremlin."[11]

Robert A. Vogeler announced in New York Aug. 23 a $500,000 suit against Intl. Tel. & Tel. "for what I went through" during & after his imprisonment in Hungary.[12]

Viet Namese Ask Freedom

A Congress of 5 anti-Communist Viet Namese Nationalist organizations in Saigon, held while Chief of State Bao Dai & Premier Nguyen Van Tam were in Paris to confer on more self-government, issued a statement Sept. 5 demanding complete freedom from France. But some political & religious leaders who joined in the declaration withdrew criticism of Bao Dai Sept. 7 and cabled him pledges of loyalty.[13]

Warfare

The French reported Sept. 8 that 307 Viet Minh rebel troops had been killed & 789 captured during a 10-day drive on Tien Lang Island near Haiphong. The U.S. aircraft carrier *Belleau Wood*, loaned to France for the duration of the Indo-Chinese war, was taken over by a French Navy crew in San Francisco Sept. 5.[14]

Malayan Red Losses

The Malayan Govt. reported Sept. 5 that 129 terrorists had been killed or taken prisoner during August, most of any month this year.[15]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Creates Strategy Board

Pres. Eisenhower, vacationing in Denver, abolished the Psychological Strategy Board Sept. 3 and created an Operations Coordinating Board within the Natl. Security Council. The new body, headed by State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith, was to be responsible for coordinating the U.S.' worldwide security operations. The President's action had been recommended by his Com. on Intl. Information Activities.[16]

Members of the new unit: Deputy Defense Secy. Roger M. Keyes, Forgn. Operations Admin. Dir. Harold E. Stassen, Central Intelligence Agency Dir. Allen W. Dulles and C. D. Jackson, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. for Cold War strategy & ex-head of the Psychological Strategy Board.

(Sen. Pat. McCarran [D., Nev.] made public Aug. 19 an Aug. 11 letter from U.S. Information Agcy. Dir. Theodore C. Streibert revealing that the Com. on Intl. Information Activities had recommended a reduction in Voice of America broadcasts to Russia but not to its satellites. VOA broadcasts averaged 8¾ hours daily to Russia, 7½ to the USSR's European satellites and 5½ to China.)[17]

Labor Day Proclamation

Pres. Eisenhower declared in a Labor Day proclamation issued Sept. 6 that "freedom's blessings" enjoyed by American workers "give the lie to the sly evil of the promises of totalitarianism." "They mock the false insinuation that economic well-being can be purchased only at the cost of political freedom," he said. "They are the final answer to those who prate freedom and practice slavery, who excuse terror & aggression in the name of the very workers whose lives they stifle."[18]

Attacked by Truman

Ex-Pres. Truman, addressing an AFL-CIO Labor Day rally in Detroit Sept. 7, denounced the Eisenhower Admin. as showing "signs of a return to that old philosophy that the object of government is to help big business." He also attacked its "dangerous philosophy that balancing the federal budget is the most sacred objective of the Govt.—more important even than giving us the best Air Force in the world or protecting great cities like Detroit from devastation by Soviet atomic bombs."

Truman charged that Interior Secy. Douglas McKay wanted to give the Idaho Power Co. Hell's Canyon in the Columbia River basin—"the greatest natural dam site left in America." He said the Admin. had "given away billions of your dollars" in offshore oil "to pay a political debt to the Shivercrats & the Dixicrats." He called it "the biggest steal in the history of this Govt.," said "it makes Teapot Dome look like petty larceny."[19]

Other Statements

AFL Pres. George Meany, in a televised pre-Labor Day interview Sept. 6, said: "What American labor wants, above all else, is to build & develop the national strength as the best security against "Soviet attack."

CIO Secy Treas. James B. Carey attacked the Eisenhower Admin. in a pre-Labor Day broadcast Sept. 6 for instituting "a give-away program designed to turn countless billions of

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1—see p. 293F3; Vol. VIII, 86C 2—see Vol. XII, 294D 3—see 35N 4—see 142K 5—see 231D3 6—see 68N 7—see 255A1 8—see 256C2, 248F1 9—see 203F 10—see 287E1 11—see Vol. XII, 199J 12—see 272E1 13—see 287D3, 223A1 14—see 279D2, 265B3 15—see 272C3 16—see 232A1 17—see 117D-E, 107L-M 18—see 257E1 19—see 294A2, 212N
(See also Index for references)

dollars in public wealth over to private exploitation."

Richard L. Bowditch, U.S. Chamber of Commerce pres., said Sept. 6 that "most workers had some increase in wages, salaries and in many cases in supplementary pensions & other benefits" during the past year.[1]

Dave Beck, AFL Teamsters Bro'hood pres., called on the CIO and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers Sept. 6 to unite with the AFL "before another Labor Day passes." Lewis had assailed AFL & CIO leaders Sept. 5 for ignoring the UMW and other independent unions in their merger talks.[2]

Staff Shake-Up

Pres. Eisenhower shook up his White House staff Sept. 4. He appointed I. Jack Martin, 45, administrative aide of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), as Presidential Administrative Asst. for liaison with Congress. Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, White House Special Asst., was moved up to the new post of Deputy Asst. to the President. Gerald D. Morgan, 44, Persons' assistant, became an Administrative Asst. to the President.

Other Appointments

The President gave ex-Sen. Frederick A. Seaton (R., Neb.), 43, publisher, radio-station owner & one of his campaign advisers, a recess appointment Sept. 3 as Asst. Defense Secy. for legislative affairs.

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 3 also appointed: Hugh S. Cumming Jr. of Hampton, Va. as Amb. to Indonesia; Louis B. Toomer, 60, Savannah, Ga. Negro bank pres. & Republican leader, as $10,200-a-yr. Treasury Register.

Bindley C. Cyrus of Chicago and Roberto Francisco & Jorge Luis Cordova Diaz of Puerto Rico were picked by Gen. Eisenhower Sept. 4 for one-yr. terms on the U.S. section of the Caribbean Comm.

Resignation

Capus M. Waynick's resignation as Amb. to Colombia was accepted by the President Sept. 3.[3]

Backs Bible 'Airlift'

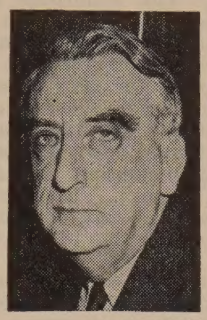
Dr. James B. Conant, U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, revealed in Bonn Sept. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower had approved, as "a laudable private undertaking," a plan to send bibles into Czechoslovakia by balloon. Conant said this in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Carl C. McIntyre, pres. of the Intl. Council of Christian Churches, which sponsored the plan. (About 5,000 balloons carrying religious pamphlets & bible extracts were released by Evangelical Lutheran Pastor Emil Schmidt & his congregation in Hof, Germany Sept. 3. The project was financed by American Lutherans.[4]

1—see p. 133H 2—see p. 302D 3—see Vol. XI, p. 235P 4—see p. 290C2 5—see p. 266F; Vol. X, p. 20J (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News sections)

VINSON

Chief Justice Dies

Frederick Moore Vinson, 63, the 13th Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, died suddenly of a heart attack early Sept. 8 at his home in Washington.



Wide World
JUSTICE VINSON

Pres. Eisenhower & ex-Pres. Truman, both close personal friends of Vinson, attended memorial services for the Chief Justice in Washington Cathedral Sept. 10. Vinson was to be buried Sept. 11 in his native Louisa, Ky.

The President, who flew from his vacation hq. in Denver for the Vinson rites (he returned Sept. 10), also declared a 30-day period of national mourning Sept. 8.

Served in 3 Branches

Vinson had served as a leading Democratic member of U.S. House of Representatives & in top Executive posts during World War II before appointment as Chief Justice by Pres. Truman (he was sworn in June 24, 1946).

Born Jan. 22, 1890 in Louisa, Ky., son of county jailer. Widowed mother took in boarders to help him through Ky. Normal School, after which he studied law at Center Coll. & posted highest marks in its history. Left post as Louisa City Atty. to enter Army in 1917; was officer candidate when World War I ended. Became Commonwealth Atty. for his Kentucky district after discharge from service.

Elected to Congress 1924, lost for reelection in in anti-Al Smith landslide of 1928, reelected 1930, remained in House until appointed Dist. of Columbia Court of Appeals Assoc. Justice by Pres. Roosevelt 1938. Had generally supported New Deal measures in Congress. Excelled at smoothing over disputes to win passage of key tax legislation; headed House Ways & Means subcom. on revenue.

Was made chief judge of U.S. Emergency Court of Appeals by U.S. Chief Justice Stone 1942, then appointed by FDR to series of wartime posts that made him an "asst. President" from 1943 to 1945: Economic Stabilizer, Fed. Loan Administrator, Director of War Mobilization & Reconversion. Was named Treasury Secy. by Pres. Truman July 1945. Chosen as Chief Justice after Stone's death 1946. Succeeded in first mission: to iron out "feud" between Supreme Court factions led by Assoc. Justices Robt. H. Jackson & Hugh L. Black.

His Supreme Court decisions generally favored New Deal-Fair Deal policies & Truman actions. His reputation: both "anti-Socialist" & "anti-reactionary." Enjoyed great personal popularity in Washington, was intimate friend of Mr. Truman, bridge-playing partner of Pres. Eisenhower. [See Indexes Vols. III-XIII for references to Vinson]

Names of Calif. Gov. Earl Warren, who had announced Sept. 3 he would not run for reelection, & N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey figured in speculation as to Vinson's successor.

INVESTIGATIONS

GOP '4 Percenter' Probe

Charges that an alleged influence peddler used classified Navy information in an effort to make a "4 percenter" deal were disclosed to the press Sept. 6.

Washington Republican leader Warren L. Stephenson was reported to have admitted in closed hearings held by a House Armed Services subcommittee in June & July that he had offered to help Century Industries, Inc. of Burbank, Calif. sell "Mighty Mouse" rocket launchers to the Navy for a $2,000-a-mo. fee or for 4% of any orders he got. He was said to have first denied but later admitted that he quoted confidential Navy figures on quantities & prices in a May 19 phone conversation with Century officials. (Century decided not to use him, reported him to the Navy.)

Stephenson had been chairman of the Taft Com. for the District of Columbia when the late Sen. Robert A. Taft sought the Republican Presidential nomination last year. He had traveled in Pres. Eisenhower's campaign train last fall, later became executive secretary of the Presidential Inaugural Com. He also was secretary of the Capital Hill Club, a group of GOP members of Congress.

Perjury Action Urged

Stephenson told the subcommittee that the Navy data he used had been handed to him on a slip of paper by Stanley L. Bishop, described as a business tipster. Bishop denied on the stand that he gave Stephenson any slips of paper but said he had told him of a pending contract.

Adm. T. S. Combs, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, testified that the leak was a breach of military security and made it hard for the Navy to get fair prices.

Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (D., Va.) charged during the hearings that Stephenson was "one of the biggest liars that I have ever listened to," but the subcommittee did not act on his demand that Stephenson's testimony be sent to the Justice Dept. for possible perjury prosecution.

Rep. William O. Hess (R., O.), subcommittee chairman, said Sept. 8 that he thought perjury had been committed but implied that he opposed prosecution because "we aren't trying to send any one to the penitentiary; we are just determined to put a stop to this sort of thing." He said national security laws had been broken.[5]

Army Defies McCarthy

Army officers refused Sept. 1-8 to tell Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) the names of officials who gave security clearance to 3 civilian employes McCarthy suspected of Communist activity. But Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens promised McCarthy Sept. 8 that he would review the refusal and give him full cooperation within limits of Presidential directives.

McCarthy, sitting as a one-man subcommittee of his Senate Investigations Subcom., had investigated Army civilian employes during 4 days of closed hearings in New York Aug. 31-Sept. 3. He charged that 2 civilian employes with Red ties had access to data about U.S. troop movements throughout the world and that a 3d was responsible for guarding "secret" files. The latter was suspended Sept. 2.

McCarthy "ordered" 3 Army officers Sept. 1 to name the officials who had cleared the 3 civilians, but the officers said regulations barred them from doing so. Col. Wendell G. Johnson,

First Army Intelligence chief, told McCarthy Sept. 3 that his refusal to disclose the names had been backed by Maj. Gen. Miles Reber, legislative liaison officer at the Pentagon. Reber refused to give McCarthy the officials' names during Sept. 8 hearings in Washington.

Col. Robert A. Howard Jr., commander of the Quartermaster Inspection Service in New York, refused at the Sept. 3 hearing to suspend one of the 3 civilians involved—a woman identified in the Washington hearing Sept. 8 as Mrs. Doris Walters Powell, who was on maternity leave until Sept. 28.[1]

McCarthy to Escape Trial

The *N.Y. Times* reported Sept. 6 that Justice Dept. lawyers who studied the Senate Elections Subcom. report on McCarthy had found no basis for indicting him on charges of fraud or election law violation. Similar findings were said to have been made under the Truman Admin.[2]

Dulles Drops Bribe Probe

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told reporters Sept. 3 that a preliminary investigation indicated that no current State Dept. personnel were involved in what Sen. McCarthy had called a $150,000 "shakedown" of a friendly government.

McCarthy had charged in a July 13 Senate speech that the $150,000 had gone to employes "in the old Acheson State Dept." in 1947 for legal services to which the friendly government was entitled "without payment of any bribes." He had named neither the country nor U.S. employes involved.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said Aug. 28 that his department had dropped the matter without going "into the merits of the charge" because the statute of limitations made it impossible to prosecute.[3]

ARMED FORCES

AF Cancels Planes

Air Force Undersecy. James H. Douglas announced Sept. 3 a cut of 965 planes from the AF's buying program. The planes eliminated were 155 Boeing B-47 medium jet bombers, 14 RB-47 reconnaissance planes, 479 jet day fighters & fighter-bombers, 66 primary trainers, 141 basic trainers, 10 helicopters. Some of those eliminated were to be replaced by North American F-100 supersonic fighters.

Douglas said the cut was made possible largely because there had been fewer accidental losses than anticipated and because Korean losses had ended. He estimated the saving at $750 million but denied that the move was dictated by "a search for savings" or would "cut our air power."

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, in St. Louis to address the American Legion, said Sept. 3 the cut was "on the initiative & recommendation of the AF itself," showed that the AF "now is operating efficiently."[4]

Legion Avoids AF Fight

The American Legion ended a 4-day convention in St. Louis Sept. 3 after urging maintenance of Air Force strength at "a level far above the minimum necessary for national safety." The Legion's Natl. Security Com. averted an anticipated fight by toning down a report of its Aeronautics Subcom. (headed by Col. Roscoe Turner). The report had termed AF cuts "catastrophic," had called for restoration of the AF's 143-wing goal.

Defense Secy. Wilson, defending the AF cuts in a Sept. 3 speech, promised that the U.S. would "continue to have airpower 2d to none" and predicted that Eisenhower Admin. plans would bring "more military strength for the effort we make & the dollars we spend."[5]

The convention Sept. 2 adopted resolutions challenging Communist sincerity in the Korean peace talks and demanding: "If the peace negotiations are not successfully concluded, then the full military strength & might of our Govt., with every usable weapon at its disposal, be employed to drive the Communist forces out of Korea and to establish a unified democratic Govt." there.

The convention also: (a) called the UN "ineffective as an instrument for world peace," (b) urged continued support of the UN but revision of its charter, (c) opposed legislation to "open our shores to additional displaced persons," (d) demanded Congressional investigation of the American Civil Liberties Union and of alleged Communist infiltration "into religion, education, community affairs, labor, government & organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA," (e) declared itself "unalterably opposed [no reason stated] to the Consumers' Union & its publication, Consumer Reports."

2 Legionnaires died and about 150 marchers & spectators collapsed in 101° heat during the Legion's 10-hr. parade Sept. 1. Arthur J. Connell, 55, Middletown, Conn. clothier & Navy World War I veteran, was elected national commander of the Legion Sept. 3.

Other Veterans' Meetings

Henry J. Mahady, 36, of Latrobe, Pa. was elected national commander of the American Veterans of World War II Sept. 6 at a meeting held in Indianapolis Sept. 3-6. The convention Sept. 4 adopted resolutions opposing admission of Red China to the UN, opposing the Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty-making power, urging a 143-wing AF.[6]

The Jewish War Veterans convention, held in Chicago Sept. 2-6, elected Harry T. Madison of Detroit as JWV commander. It adopted resolutions opposing the Bricker Amendment, backing a 143-wing AF and denouncing cuts in Voice of America & other Cold War programs.[7]

The United Spanish War Veterans, meeting in Cleveland Sept. 3, backed the Bricker Amendment and proposed that American Communists be deprived of citizenship. John U. Shroyer of Shamokin, Pa. was installed as national commander-in-chief.[8]

Liquor Sales Extended

The Army & AF announced Sept. 4 (effective by Dec. 1) they would permit sale of liquor to officers & noncoms over 21 in "open messes" (clubs) at installations in the U.S., Alaska, Pacific & Caribbean. The new Army-AF policy conformed to that of the Navy & Marines. The WCTU protested that it would "double" the past 3 years' annual rate of "more than 20,000 ex-uniformed alcoholics" passing through veterans' hospitals. The Natl. Retail Liquor Store Assn. protested the Army-AF "entry into the liquor business."

Drafting of doctors was discontinued by the Defense Dept. Sept. 4 because enough were volunteering. The Army said it had offered to let 500 surplus medical officers transfer to the AF or Navy. 5,754 physicians, 2,666 dentists had been drafted since July 1951.[9]

LABOR

Carpenters Rejoin AFL

The 822,000-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners reaffiliated with the AFL Sept. 8 less than a month after quitting in a dispute over no-raiding rules. The Carpenters returned after the AFL agreed that it "should adopt some policy definitely designed to prevent raids within our own organization." No immediate steps were taken to return a Carpenters representative to the AFL Exec. Council.[10]

Strike Actions

A nationwide strike set for Sept. 10 was canceled by the Order of Rwy. Conductors Sept. 3 after railroads agreed to consider union demands after Oct. 1, expiration date for a moratorium on new demands.[11] . . . Threat of a nationwide long-lines telephone strike was averted Sept. 3 when the AT&T & CIO Communications Workers agreed on a 12½-mo. contract costing the company $3,200,000. The pact, subject to membership ratification Oct. 5, provided $2-$2.50 weekly raises for 22,000 employes in 390 communities (40 states & D.C.).[12]

1,200 sand, gravel & concrete truckers & 600 building-supply drivers of AFL Teamsters Local 282 in New York went back to work Sept. 2 in compliance with an arbitration ultimatum from Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck. End of the 2-mo. strike permitted 100,000 members of other building trades unions to resume work on stalled construction projects valued at $600,000,000.[13]

FOREIGN

Iran Gets $45 Million

U.S. Pres. Eisenhower granted $45 million to Iran Sept. 5 as emergency economic aid under the Mutual Security Act. The grant was in addition to $23,400,000 announced by the U.S. Sept. 3 for continued technical & military projects in Iran.

The technical aid grant was the largest U.S. Point 4 annual expenditure in any one country. Both sums, plus military & technical aid previously pledged, brought the U.S. contribution to Iran this fiscal year to $97,500,000.[14]

1—see p. 289C1 2—see 241B2 3—see 83L 4—see 212J 5—see 289A3 6—see Vol. XII, 281E 7—see XII, 364B 8—see X, 221J 9—see 198J-K 10—see 289A2 11—see 28P 12—see 289E1 13—see 289A2 14—see 290E2

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 5

FINANCE

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,178	*$22,228	*$23,344
Currency circulation	*$30,240	*$30,105	*$29,391
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]*$22,891	*$22,940	*$21,108
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,656,987,666	$7,494,235,248	$6,796,740,755
England note circulation	*£1,543.533	*£1,545.669	*£1,455.459
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,553,871	6,210,144	4,336,740
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	143.99	144.75	150.18
Bond sales	$11,669,800	$10,557,500	$10,108,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	95.92	96.04	99.04
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	130,660	144,851	103,365
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,620,700	6,618,700	6,284,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,570,000	9,535,000	10,955,000
Elec. ouput (kwh.)	[b]*8,539.557	*8,431.603	*7,646.253
Carloadings (cars)	[b]818,461	817,431	727,344
	July	**June**	**July 1952**
Steel output (tons)	9,275,673	9,404,479	1,627,446
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.53	$2.53¼	$2.71⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.97⅝	$1.93⅝	$2.08⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3375	$ .338	$ .3995
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.61	$ 6.73	$6.70
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.7	111.8
BUSINESS:	**July**	**June**	**July 1952**
New incorporations‡	8,789	8,926	7,549
Personal incomes (an. rate)§	[r]*$288,000	*$285,900	*$264,200
Mfrs.' inventories§	*$ 45,600	*$ 45,658	*$ 42,700
Mfrs.' sales§	*$ 24,500	*$ 25,813	*$ 20,100
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
	[b]100	100	110
Failures (Aug. 27)‡	182	122	132
U.S. Forgn. Trade§—	**June**	**May**	**June 1952**
Imports	*$ 933.8	*$ 901.7	*$ 861
Exports	*$1,373.9	*$1,438.7	$*1,167

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 26 [b]Aug. 29 [c]Aug. 22 [d]Sept. 1 [r]Record

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Incomes. U.S. individual incomes, before taxes, rose from a $243 billion total in 1951 to $255 billion in 1952 (Commerce Dept. report Aug. 16). The per capita income was $1,639 in 1952, up 4% over 1951. . . . The Agriculture Dept. said July 28 that U.S. farm incomes totaled $12.6 billion in the first half of 1953, down 5% from the Jan.-June 1952 figure. Volume of crops, livestock & livestock products sold was higher in the 1953 period but prices averaged 10% lower. The department said Aug. 4 that the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar—44c June 30—had dropped to a postwar low.

Production. The Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 20: U.S. industrial output rose from $89.7 billion in 1950 to $102.1 billion in 1951; manufacturing employment rose from 14,800,000 to 15,600,000. . . . U.S. gross national product was at a record annual rate of $372.4 billion during 1953's 2d quarter; Jan.-Mar. rate: $362 billion (Commerce Dept. report Aug. 9). Personal consumption expenditures rose from an annual rate of $227.7 billion to $230.4 billion in the 2 periods. . . . The Oil & Gas Journal estimated Aug. 29: free-world petroleum output averaged 11,878,000 bbls. a day in June, compared with 1,213,000 in Iron Curtain countries.

Forgn. Trade. The Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 25: the U.S. exported a record $8.091 billion worth of goods during Jan.-June, imported a record $5.63 billion worth; $1.964 billion of the exports were of military aid. . . . The Agriculture Dept. reported Aug. 7: the U.S. sold 251,142,000 bu. of wheat & flour abroad in fiscal 1953 at an average of 55c a bu. below domestic prices, was unable to meet its 253,128,000-bu. Intl. Wheat Agreement quota.

Taxes. The Census Bureau reported Aug. 30: state governments collected a record $10.542 billion in taxes in fiscal 1953, up 7% over 1952's $9,857 billion. Highest collections were in California, $1.139 billion ($100.04 per capita), followed by New York's $1.117 billion $68.86 per capita). $6.199 billion came from sales & gross receipts levies. . . . The Census Bureau reported Sept. 3: U.S. cities collected $3.458 billion in taxes, had total revenues of $6.582 billion in 1952; expenditures amounted to $6.718 billion; city debt rose to a record $10.592 billion; cities spent $879 million on education.

Miscellaneous. Currency Controller Ray M. Gidney reported Aug. 27: the U.S.' 4,881 federally-chartered banks had $103 billion in assets June 30, up $2 billion in 12 months; deposits totaled $94¾ billion, up $1¾ billion. . . . Employee Benefit Plan Research Reports of Chicago said Aug. 27: there were a record 20,675 Treasury-approved employe pension plans in effect June 30. . . . The Bell System reported Aug. 27: a record 49¼ million telephones were in use in the U.S. June 30. . . . The Public Roads Bureau reported Aug 29: the U.S. had 53,258,570 motor vehicles registered in 1952. . . . The Agriculture Dept. estimated Sept. 1: the U.S. consumed nearly 397 billion cigarettes & 6 billion cigars during fiscal 1953; an estimated 92 million lb. of smoking tobacco, 437 billion cigarettes were produced during the period. . . . A record 7,410 vessels passed through the Panama Canal during fiscal 1953 (reported Aug. 23).

UN Bars Morocco Debate

The Asian-Arab bloc failed by 2 votes Sept. 3 to place the issue of French administration in Morocco on the UN Security Council's agenda. The vote (7 needed for a majority): *for*—Russia, Natl. China, Chile, Lebanon & Pakistan; *against*—U.S., Britain, France, Colombia & Denmark. Greece abstained.

The Arab League threatened Sept. 7 to take "certain measures" unless the UN forced France to grant Morocco & Tunisia their "legal aspirations."

(The U.S. formally recognized Sidi Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa as Sultan of Morocco Sept. 8. The Sultan abolished Sept. 4 ceremonies in which his subjects kneeled or prostrated themselves before him, also eliminated festivals at which gifts were traditionally offered to him.)

(French Min. of State François Mitterand resigned Sept. 3 because he disagreed with the Laniel Govt.'s policy in North Africa.)[1]

Churchill Revamps Cabinet

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill announced several changes in his Cabinet Sept. 3 but retained active command. Anthony Eden, still convalescing from an operation, remained as Foreign Secretary.

Churchill accepted the resignations of Lord Leathers, 69, State Secy. for Coordination of Transport, Fuel & Power, and of Materials Min. Sir Arthur Salter, 72. Food Min. Gwilym Lloyd George, 59, Agri. & Fisheries Min. Sir Thomas Dugdale, 56, and Education Min. Florence Horsbrugh were promoted to full Cabinet rank. Osbert Peake, 55, was named Minister of Pensions & Natl. Insurance. Derek Heathcoat-Armory, 53, became State Minister at the Board of Trade.[2]

Africa Leaders Installed

Sir Godfrey M. Huggins, 70, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for 20 years, was sworn in Sept. 7 as Prime Minister of the temporary Govt. of the new Central African Fed. Lord Llewellin was installed as the Federation's first Governor General Sept. 4. Garfield Todd replaced Huggins as head of the Southern Rhodesian Govt. (The bill merging Northern & Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland became law July 14 after approval in the House of Lords & assent by Queen Elizabeth.)[3]

Maldive Govt. Overthrown

The Maldive Island Govt. of Pres. Amin Didi was overthrown Sept. 3 in a political coup led by Vice Pres. Ibrahim Mohammed Didi & Ibrahim Ali Didi, ex-Maldavian envoy to Ceylon. The Maldives, world's youngest republic (established Jan. 1) had suffered from a food shortage for several months.[4]

RELIGION

Pope on Science Research

Pope Pius XII said Sept. 7 that the Roman Catholic Church placed no limits on and raised no barriers against scientific research. Addressing an international genetics conference in Rome, he denounced "eugenic sterilization" and said prohibition of marriage between persons bearing hereditary taints was "morally contestable."[5]

York Favors Birth Control

Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, the 2d highest ecclesiastical authority in the Church of England, said Sept. 6 that moral & religious education must aim ultimately at teaching "restraint of parenthood" because "parentage without foresight" threatened, by the sheer numbers of individuals it produced, to outstrip the earth's capacity to produce food.[6]

Jewish new year 5714 began at sunset Sept. 9.

OBITUARIES

Nobuyuki Abe, 77, Japanese Prime Min. 1939, Military Gov. of Korea 1944-45 (he surrendered Korea to Allies), wartime pres. of Parliamentary wing of Imperial Rule Assistance Assn.; Sept. 7 in Tokyo.[7]

Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, 48, Yale U. anthropology dept. chrmn.; Sept. 6 by drowning off Martha's Vinyard South Beach, Mass. of heart attack & drowning while going to rescue of daughter, who survived.

Michael Borodin (Gruzenberg), a Red agent who worked with Chinese revolutionaries in 1920s, later ed. of English-language *Moscow News*; death within past year reported in Moscow Sept. 2.

Richard Walther Darre, 58, German Agri. Min. under Hitler who

1—see p. 290E2 2—see 276C2 3—see 214J 4—see Vol. XII, p. 187H 5—see 135J 6—see 286D1 7—see Vol. V, p. 229J

BEST-SELLING BOOKS
(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Sept. 6;

Fiction: (1) Annemarie Selinko's "Désirée." (2) A. J. Cronin's "Beyond This Place." (3) Leon Uris' "Battle Cry." (4) Ernest K. Gann's "The High & the Mighty." (5) Jas. Michener's "The Bridges at Toko-Ri."

Non-Fiction: (1) Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." (2) Polly Adler's "A House Is Not a Home." (3) Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter." (4) Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible. (5) J. Y. Cousteau & Frederic Dumas' "The Silent World."

served postwar war crimes sentence; Sept. 5, Munich (liver ailment).[1]

Mrs. Bernadette Ann Harris, 55, secy.-housekeeper for Cincinnati baseball mgr. Rogers Hornsby said to have posed as his wife (he was estranged from Mary Jeanette Hornsby); found dead Sept. 7 of fall from 3d-floor apt. in Chicago.[2]

Charles L. (Buck) Herzog, 68, star 3d-baseman of pre-World War I N.Y. Giants; Sept. 5 in Baltimore.

Harold Holt, 67, music impresario; Sept. 3 in London.

Joseph Smith Jessop, 83, patriarch of polygamous Short Creek colony raided by Ariz. authorities in July; Sept. 1, Short Creek, Ariz.[3]

Jack Pfiester, 75, star Chicago Cub pitcher 1902-12; Sept. 3 near Loveland, Ohio.

Irving M. Simon, 58, natl. pres. Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union (CIO) since 1948; Sept. 2 in New York of heart attack.

Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, a leader in Natl. Woman's Party campaign for women's suffrage, natl. chrmn. 1927-30; Sept. 2, Windsor, Vt.

Douglas Frank Springha'l, 52, ex-natl. organizer of British Communist Party who served 4½-yr. prison term during World War II for betraying official British secrets to Russia; Sept. 2 in Moscow.

Dr. Lee Mohrmann Thurston, 58, U.S. Commissioner of Education since July 2, ex-Michigan State Supt. of Public Instruction; Sept. 4 in Washington of heart ailment.[4]

SPORTS

Trabert, Connolly Win Tennis

Tony Trabert, 23, of Cincinnati, discharged from the Navy 3 months ago, won the U.S. men's amateur lawn tennis championship Sept. 7 in Forest Hills, N.Y. with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 upset victory over Vic Seixas, 30, of Philadelphia. Maureen Connolly, 18, of San Diego, Calif. won the women's title for the 3d year as she defeated Doris Hart, 28, of Coral Gables, Fla., 6-2, 6-4. Miss Connolly became the first woman to win the world's 4 major national tennis tournaments in one year (U.S., Wimbledon, French, Australian). Both Miss Connolly & Trabert went through the 10-day tourney without losing a set.

Miss Hart & Seixas defeated Julie Sampson of San Marino, Calif. & Rex Hartwig of Australia, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, in the mixed doubles final.[5]

Players Set Up League

U.S. amateur tennis tournament players organized the Tennis Players League Sept. 2 to give players a greater voice in the conduct of the sport. The U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. was said to be "sympahtetic" to the league. Sidney B. Wood was named pres., Grant Golden secy.-treas.

U.S. Wins Walker Cup

The U.S. retained possession of the Walker Cup (for amateur golf) by defeating Britain, 9 matches to 3, in Marion, Mass. Sept. 4-5. It was the 13th U.S. victory in 14 years.

Horse Racing

Clarence Hartwig's Sickle's Image, Wm. McKinley Cook up, won the $165,000 Washington Park H'cap in Chicago Sept. 7 (for $108,500). Hasty House Farms' Hasty Road, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $156,085 Washington Park Futurity Sept. 5 (for $99,645).[6]

Trotters

Hayes Fair Acres Stables' Pronto Don, driven by Benny Schue, set a world record of 2 min. 10 2/5 sec. for the 1 1/16 mi. trot Sept. 3 in Westbury, N. Y. . . . Newport Dream, driven by Del Cameron, became the leading 2-year-old money winner in harness racing history by winning $18,213.85 in the Horseman Stakes in Indianapolis Sept. 8 to bring his total earnings to $72,201.56. Owner: Octave Blake of South Plainfield, N.J., president of the Grand Circuit.

Other Winners

Auto Racing—Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving an Alfa Romeo, won the 270-km. (167.4-mi.) Gran Premio de Cortemaggiore race in Merano, Italy Sept. 7 in 2 hr. 7 min. 23.8 sec. (avg. 78.74 mph.) . . . Mike Nazaruk of North Bellmore, N.Y. won the AAA 100-mi. U.S. midget auto championship in Du Quoin, Ill. Sept. 5 in 1 hr. 7 min. 14.26 sec. . . . Louis Unser of Colorado Springs, Colo. won the annual Pikes Peak race for the 8th time Sept. 7 in 15 min. 14.40 sec., a new course record.

Polo—Aurora Polo Club of Buffalo, N.Y. won the U.S. 20-goal polo title Sept. 6 in Purchase, N.Y. over the Pittsfield, Mass. Polo Club, 9-4.

Speedboats—*Gale II* of Detroit, driven by J. Lee Schoenith & Dan Foster, won the Silver Cup Regatta in Detroit Sept. 7 with a point score of 1,494. *Such Crust III* ran the fastest 3-mi. lap (100.887 mpm.).

Yachting—The U.S. 6-meter yachting team won the British-American Cup Sept. 7 at Oyster Bay, N.Y. (The U.S. has held the cup since 1928.)

Records

Florence Chadwick of San Diego, Calif., attempting a round-trip crossing of the English Channel Sept. 4, swam from England to France in a record 14 hr. 42 min. but failed to complete the return trip.[7] . . . Sverre Strandli of Norway set a world hammer throw record of 204 ft. 7 in. in Oslo Sept. 5.

Baseball

World Series ticket prices were raised Sept. 8 by agreement of pennant-contending clubs (NL Brooklyn & Milwaukee, AL New York & Cleveland) and Baseball Comm. Ford Frick. New prices: box seats $10 ($2 raise), reserved seats $7 ($1 increase), standing room $4 (no change), bleachers $2 ($1 raise). . . . AL Boston Red Sox sold shortstop Johnny Lipon, 31 Nov. 10, to the St. Louis Browns Sept. 8 on waivers. . . . Glenn (Rocky) Nelson, 28, Montreal Royals first baseman, was named the Intl. League's most valuable player for 1953 Sept. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

The Greek Govt. reported Sept. 3 that 427 persons died in the Aug. 11-15 Ionian Island earthquakes.[8]

143 persons were reported dead, 170 injured & 234 missing after floodwaters broke Taisho Dam on the Kizu River Aug. 16 and inundated a river valley in southern Honshu, Japan.

19 soldiers & 2 crewmen died Sept. 1 when a Regina Airlines DC-3 crashed on a mountainside 25-30 miles from McChord Air Force Base, Wash.

At least 18 persons were killed in a fire which razed a 4-story tenement in Chicago Sept. 7. . . . Fire started by an explosion destroyed Gen. Motors' transmission plant in Livonia, Mich. Aug. 12. The blaze killed 2 men, caused damage estimated at $50 million, was expected to cut GM auto production by some 75,000 cars this year. . . . West Point cadet Thomas Grow, 21, son of Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow, died in a fire at his home in Falls Church, Va. Aug. 13.

10 persons were killed & 58 injured when 2 commuter trains crashed head-on Aug. 15 on a bridge over Irk River near Manchester, Eng.

Married

Film stars Lana Turner, 33, & Lex (Tarzan) Barker, 34, in Turin, Italy Sept. 7 (her 4th, his 3d).[9]

Joan Hannah Dempsey, 19, ex-champ Jack Dempsey's daughter, to Dennis O'Flaherty, 21, a Loyola U. student, in Los Angeles Aug. 29.

U.S. Marriage Record

The Census Bureau estimated Sept. 5 that there were a record 75,500,000 married persons in the U.S. in Apr. 1952, an increase of 1,000,000 in one year. They comprised 69% of the population age 14 & up.

The bureau also reported as of Apr. 1952: there were 58,000,000 females, 53,000,000 males age 14 & up; 11,100,000 women, 12,900,000 men above age 24 were unmarried (not including unwed servicemen stationed outside the U.S.); 1,600,000 married persons were separated due to "discord," 1,900,000 living apart for other reasons; there were 2,100,000 divorced persons, 9,100,000 widowed; twice as many divorced men as women had remarried.[10]

1—see Vol. X, p. 276E 2—see Vol. XII, 244G 3—see p. 260C3 4—see 291F2 5—see 284E1, 276F2; Vol. XII, 292L-M 6—see 292B1 7—see 260B2 8—see 284A3 9—see Vol. XII, pp. 408M, 356M 10—see pp. 267B1, 152N, 56P (See Index by name & subject for other references)

WORLD AFFAIRS

$48 Million UN Budget Asked

Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's request for a $48,123,400 United Nations budget in 1954 was made public July 24. A Gen. Assembly advisory committee recommended that his proposal be cut by $843,000.

Next year's UN income was estimated at $6,463,200, leaving a net cost to member nations of $41,660,200, $555,300 less than in 1953. U.S. contribution would be $13,747,866.[1]

Legal Advisers Named

The New York law firm of Gross & Hyde was retained by the UN July 25 for "legal advice & services" on "administrative-legal problems falling outside the sphere normally covered by the Secretariat." The firm's heads: Ernest A. Gross, former U.S. permanent delegate to the UN (resigned Apr. 23), and James Nevins Hyde, ex-U.S. delegate to the UN interim committee ("Little Assembly").[2]

UN Briefs

Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague announced July 30 the resignation of its Russian member, Prof. Sergei Alexandrovich Golunsky, 58, because of ill health. He was elected to the 15-man court for a 9-year term in 1951 but never attended sessions.[3]

World infant mortality rate fell in 1950-52, the World Health Org. reported Aug. 2 in a survey of 44 nations. Before World War II, the rate was 3% to 24%; by 1952 the rate dropped to between 2% and 16%.[4]

Jewish Congress Meets

The World Jewish Congress disagreed on the question of German rearmament Aug. 11 but unanimously expressed concern at the emergence of anti-Semitism in "areas where it has been relatively unknown."

300 delegates from 60 nations, meeting in Geneva Aug. 4-11 for the Congress' 3d plenary session, also:

- Urged the U.S. to ratify the UN convention on genocide.
- Deplored delivery of arms to Arab nations by other countries.
- Asked Russia to permit its 2 million Jews to organize & emigrate.
- Unanimously elected Dr. Nahum Goldmann of New York as president. He had been acting pres. since 1949.

(Goldmann was criticized by some delegates, particularly those from the U.S., for stating in his keynote speech Aug. 4 that Israel was the only nation in the world "where nearly 90% of the people live outside it." He said Aug. 7 he had not meant that Jews outside Israel should be regarded as Israelis but believed "every Jew who wants to emigrate to Israel has a right to do so." He urged increased immigration to Israel, especially from Western countries.)[5]

No U.S. Curb on Chiang

Vice-Adm. Jos. P. Clark, U.S. 7th Fleet commander, denied in Hong Kong Aug. 22 that the U.S. Navy's ban on Nationalist action against Red China (lifted by Pres. Eisenhower in Jan.) had been partly restored. He said: no U.S. agency need give permission for offensive action against the mainland; the U.S. was not encouraging a China invasion, presumed Chiang Kai-shek would request U.S. backing before any such undertaking.

Clark said his fleet could repel any Red invasion of Formosa if it had 72 hrs. warning.[6]

New 8th Army Hq.

A new U.S. 8th Army Hq. area in Yongsan, Korea, 33 mi. n.w. of Pusan, was formally opened July 4 by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Members of Congress

Robert W. Upton, 69, Concord, N.H. lawyer & ex-chairman of the Republican State Com., was appointed by N.H. Gov. Hugh Gregg Aug. 14 to fill the Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Charles W. Tobey.[8] Rep. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) resigned from the U.S. House Aug. 14 to become president of the Ford Foundation's $15 million Fund for the Republic.[9] (Robert T. Ashmore [D.] of Greenville, S.C. had been sworn in June 14 to succeed the late Joseph Bryson [D.] as Rep. of South Carolina's 4th Dist.)[10]

Air Defense

A joint U.S.-Canadian exercise, "Operation Tailwind," was launched by the 2 nations July 11 to test airground defense against aerial attack. U.S. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson said in a CBS telecast July 5 that the Air Force could promise only 5-min. warning of an air attack.[11]

Transatlantic airlines revealed July 5 an agreement whereby commercial pilots approaching the U.S. identified themselves by frequently - changing maneuvers & passwords. "Tomcia" (Test of the Multiple Cadre Identification System) provided sealed instructions for identification to each pilot before he took off for the U.S.; he opened them after leaving the ground. The system was started July 1.

Cramer Discipline Inquiry

The Army reported to the House Armed Services Com. July 7 that it had found no reason to criticize the disciplining of troops under Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, commander in southern Germany. The committee had asked July 4 about complaints of Cramer's severity and alleged court-martialing of troops for "fraternizing" with German girls.

The Army denied that troops were being court-martialed for "fraternizing," said a lieutenant colonel had been convicted & dismissed on such a charge. Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), committee chairman, called the report "too general & too evasive."

Korean Action 'War'

The U.S. Military Appeals Court ruled July 3 that the U.S. was at war in Korea and court-martial offenses should be treated accordingly. It said Marine Pvt. Chas. A. Bancroft of Boston was let off too lightly when a special court martial gave him 3 months' confinement & a bad-conduct discharge for sleeping on duty in Korea. (The ruling made Bancroft subject to re-trial by a general court with death-sentence power.)[12]

AEC Settles Claims

The Atomic Energy Comm. announced at Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory Aug. 5 a cash settlement with one of its employes, Nicholas C. Christophilos, 36. He had developed & patented the principle of a 100 billion-volt atom-smasher which the AEC developed independently 2 years later.

The AEC announced July 31 that it had settled for $300,000 a $10 million patent suit filed for Bruno Pontecorvo & 6 other atomic scientists. The patent covered radio-isotope work done by the scientists in Rome before 1934 and later used in the U.S. atomic program. Since Pontecorvo was believed to have gone to Russia, his share was held by the U.S. Treasury.[13]

Pay Action

A compromise 7¢ hourly raise was recommended by a Presidential panel in Knoxville, Tenn. Aug. 17 for 3,500 production workers employed by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. at 2 Oak Ridge, Tenn. atomic plants. The AFL Atomic Trades & Labor Council, under Govt. pressure, had called off 2 scheduled strikes July 28 & Aug. 2. Pres. Eisenhower had appointed the 4-man panel headed by Cyrus S. Ching, 77, July 24 to handle disputes in atomic plants.

A 3-day strike of 172 dress shops in eastern & central Pennsylvania was settled Aug. 12 after the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union accepted a 6% raise in piecework rates, a 9¢-an-hr. increase in hourly scales and a reduction of the work week from 40 hours to 30. (Raises of 12¢ an hour for 64,400 pieceworkers & $3-$5 a week for 17,600 salaried workers went into effect in dress shops in 8 eastern states July 27 under an agreement announced by the ILGWU's N.Y. Dress Joint Board July 1.)

Westinghouse Electric gave 3¢-11¢-an-hr. raises July 11 to 20,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers' Union and 15,000 white-collar members of the Fed. of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. 18,000 non-union employes received similar increases July 16.

30,000 Aluminum Co. of America employes in 15 states got 8½¢ hourly

1—see p. 10N 2—see p. 218A 3—see p. 218G; Vol. XI, 396N 4—see p 239E1 5—see p. 174N; Vol. XII, 74L; XI, 421P 6—see p. 223C2 7—see p. 254F2 8—see p. 252G3 9—see p. 170B 10—see p. 80D 11—see p. 118D 12—see p. 50C-D 13—see Vol. I, p. 117E

Red Foreign Program

The U.S. Communist Party, in a statement after the Korean armistice July 27, advocated:

"A 5-power pact to ensure world peace"; a UN Security Council seat for Red China; a U.S. military budget cut; return of all U.S. troops abroad; refusal of arms to South Korea; "dismantling of all American air bases" abroad; lifting of the embargo against Red countries; "world armaments reduction & outlawing of the atom bomb"; German & Korean unification; U.S. "hands-off in Indo-China, Indonesia & Malaya; no American interference in the liberation movements in Africa & Latin America"; Puerto Rican independence; UN "admission en bloc of all states with applications now pending"; "liquidation of the NATO as an aggressive military alliance."[1]

raises under an agreement signed July 10 by the CIO United Steelworkers, AFL Intl. Union of Aluminum Workers & AFL Trade Council.

The AFL Machinists July 9 won 9¢-an-hr. raises for 20,000 airline service employes & mechanics at Eastern, Capital, Northwest, United, Trans-World and National airlines.

4% pay increases for 10,000 Standard Oil of Ohio and 10,000 Sinclair Oil employes went into effect July 1.[2]

CIO Backs No-Raid Pact

A no-raiding agreement drafted by a joint AFL-CIO Com. on Labor Unity was approved by the CIO Exec. Board Aug. 20. It already had been approved by the CIO Exec. Council.[3]

Union Racket Indictments

AFL officials Evan Dale & L. A. Thompson were indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis July 28 on charges of extorting $2,898 from Eugene Luhr of Luhr Bros., Inc., a subcontractor engaged in an Army Engineers project. Dale was pres. of the AFL Laborers' Union's Southern Illinois Dist. Council. He was in charge of a labor pool for atomic energy projects in southern Illinois & the Paducah, Ky. area. Thompson represented Local 574, AFL Construction & Materials Chauffeurs Union.[4]

Men in Labor

Ray Kelley of Detroit, ex-American Legion natl. commander, was sworn in as R.R. Retirement Board chrmn. Aug. 31. . . . **Philip Ray Rodgers** succeeded John M. Houston as an NLRB member Aug. 28. . . . **Guy L. Brown,** actg. grand chief engineer of the Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers, was elected permanent grand chief engineer Aug. 5.

Other Union Affairs

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged July 12 that the AFL Teamsters had "raided" the CIO Brewery Workers in New York City & State. 10 locals had accepted Teamsters charters July 8 after the breakdown of negotiations to merge the 2 unions. . . . The AFL United Textile Workers revoked July 3 a charter it had issued to Local 222 in Brooklyn. The UTW said it had learned that the local left the Intl. Jewelry Workers "under pressure" and that its business agent had been convicted of attempted bribery. . . . Cab-drivers' Local 102 (New York) of the 54,000-member AFL United Auto Workers announced its dissolution June 2. AFL Pres. George Meany had directed the AFL-UAW to revoke the local's charter on grounds that it was racketeer-controlled.

Shivers Accuses FBI

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas charged in Lufkin, Tex. Aug. 25 that the FBI had invaded states' rights by investigating alleged violations of civil liberties in Texas without notifying local authorities. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover wired Shivers that he was "misinformed." He said the FBI made such investigations only on Justice Dept. orders and always notified heads of state institutions involved.[5]

Filipina to Stay

Immigration officials said Aug. 14 that they would not carry out a deportation order against Mrs. Josefina V. Guerrero, 35, Filipina war heroine credited with saving the lives of hundreds of U.S. prisoners in the Philippines during World War II. Mrs. Guerrero, a leprosy victim, had entered the U.S. for treatment at the Carville (La.) Natl. Leprosarium. Rep. James H. Morrison (D., La.) had introduced a bill to give her permanent residence.

Housing Oath Invalid

N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice M. Henry Martuscello in Brooklyn July 8 ordered the N.Y.C. Housing Authority to end its compliance with an anti-subversive federal law. The law required tenants in federally-aided low-rent housing projects to sign certificates avowing that they were not members of organizations designated by the U.S. Attorney General as subversive. Martuscello ruled that the federal law and the Housing Authority resolution implementing it "do not afford due process of law" to tenants.

DAR Downs NATO Flag

The Daughters of the American Revolution announced Aug. 20 that the NATO flag at the Norfolk, Va. NATO Naval HQ had been removed from its central position in a semi-circle of member-nation flags—a DAR objective for 16 mos.[6]

Biggest Lobby Spenders

Jan.-June expenditures of the U.S.' biggest lobbies, according to figures filed with Congress and reported by the *AFL News-Reporter* Aug. 28:

Natl. Assn. of Elec. Companies	$268,937.03
Assn. of American Railroads	119,338.43
American Medical Assn.	111,480.88
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	91,343.46
Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	90,402.09
U.S. Chamber of Commerce	67,257.56
American Fed. of Labor	62,270.58
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	51,865.20
Southern States Ind'l Council	51,371.59
American Farm Bureau Fed.	48,558.00
American Legion	44,523.38
Colorado River Assn.	41,996.25
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	41,926.79

The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. & several other groups filed no reports because they did not consider themselves under the lobbying act. [See p. 132A]

Personnel

Among Presidential appointments confirmed by the Senate:

(June 24) Vice Adm. Merlin O'Neill for 4-yr. term as Coast Guard commandant. . . . (July 22) Jesse D. Locker as Amb. to Liberia; Jos. Simonson as Amb. to Ethiopia; Jas. Hopkins Smith Jr. as Asst. Navy Secy. for Air; Maj. Gen. Wm. Henry Tunner as commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe with lieutenant general's rank; Maj. Gen. Donald Leander-Putt as air research & development commander with lieutenant general's rank; Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith as commander of Atlantic Fleet Marine force with lieutenant general's rank. . . . (July 28) Avra M. Warren as Amb. to Turkey; Ellis O. Briggs as Amb. to Korea; Perry Wm. Morton as Asst. Atty. Gen.; Franklin G. Floete & Melvin Augustus Casberg as Asst. Defense Secretaries. . . . (July 31) Glen E. Edgerton as managing director and Lynn U. Stambaugh as deputy director of Export-Import Bank; Wm. D. Mitchell as Small Business Administration administrator; Kenneth H. Tuggle as ICC member; Seaborn Lee Digby as Fed. Power Comm. member; Harry P. Cain as Subversive Activities Control Board member; Richard A. Chappell & Dorothy McCullough Lee as Fed. Board of Pardons members. . . . (Aug. 3) Frank D. Newbury as Asst. Defense Secy.; Saml. C. Waugh as alternate U.S. Governor of Intl. Monetary Fund and Intl. Bank; ex-Rep. John W. Gwynne (R., Ia.) as FTC member (succeeding Stephen J. Spingarn); Rear Adm. Wilson D. Leggett Jr. as chief of Navy Dept.'s Bureau of Ships for 4-yr. term; Rear Adm. Edw. W. Clexton for 3-yr. term as Navy Director of Budgets & Reports.

Harold E. Stassen was nominated & confirmed as Director of the Forgn. Operations Admin. Aug. 1. . . . Robt. F. Woodward was appointed Aug. 3 as Deputy Asst. State Secy. for Inter-American Affairs.

Resignations accepted by the President included: John Thad Scott Jr. as Natl. Mediation Board member, effective July 31; Judge Augustus N. Hand, 84 July 26, of 2d Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, effective July 2; Chief Judge Thos. W. Swan, of 2d Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, effective July 1.

FOREIGN

New Cabinets

Iranian Cabinet of Maj. Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi formed Apr. 23:

Premier—Zahedi; **Agriculture Min.**—Ahmad Hossein Adl; **Finance**—Dr. Ali Amini; **Justice**—Jamal Akhavi; **Health**—Dr. Jahanshah Saleh; **Labor**—Abul Ghasim Panahi; **Natl. Economy**—Dr. Ali Asghar Pour Homayun; **Roads**—Gholam Ali Meikadeh; **Education**—Dr. Mahmoud Mehram; **Without Portfolio**—Ali Asghar Hekmat.

Zahedi retained direct control of ministries administered by these deputy ministers: Natl. Defense—Maj. Gen. Ahmad Vosoogh; Forgn. Affairs—Abdul Hussein Meftah; Interior—Brig. Mohammed Hossein Jahanbani; Posts & Telegraphs—Brig. Abbas Farzengan.

Facts on Zahedi—Interior Min. in first (1951) Cabinet of deposed Premier Mohammed Mossa-

U.S. LABOR STATISTICS

Item	July	June	July 1952
Employed*	63,120,000	63,172,000	62,234,000
Unemployed*	1,548,000	1,562,000	1,942,000
Govt. employt.†	June 2,482,359	May 2,481,904	June 1952 2,599,358

*Commerce Dept. report †From Joint Com. (Congress) on Non-Essential Fed. Spending.

1—see p. 231A1 2—see p. 266C3 3—see p. 266A3 4—see p. 234E3 5—see p. 257B1 6—see Vol. XII, p. 59L-M; XI, 59E

degh; helped bring about nationalization of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Had been arrested by British in 1942 as pro-German, exiled to Palestine for 3 years during World War II. Broke with Mossadegh in 1952, was accused of scheming "in the interest of a foreign embassy" and leading a plot to displace the Mossadegh regime. Arrested last April during investigation of murder of Iranian police chief, Brig. Gen. Mahmud Afshartour; later took refuge with pro-Shah Bakhtiari tribe, whose chief was father of Queen Soraya. [see pp. 282A3, 146E]

Lebanon's Cabinet was reorganized Aug. 17 following July elections in which pro-Western Nationalists made the strongest showing. Abdullah Yafi, formerly Premier Nov. 1938-Jan. 1939, was designated by Pres. Camille Chamoun to replace Saeb Salam as Premier. Cabinet members:

Premier, Interior, Defense & Info. Min.—Yafi; **Forgn. Affairs**—ex-Pres. Alfred Nacahe; **Public Works**—Gabriel Murr; **Economy & Social Welfare**—Rashid Keramy; **Finance**—Pierre Edde; **Justice & Communicatns.**—Baskir Aawar; **Agri. & Health**—Kazem Kahlil; **Educatn.**—Nicolas Salem. [See p. 182P]

Premier Urho Kekkonen of Finland announced July 9 a new coalition Cabinet to succeed the Agrarian-Socialist coalition which fell June 26. Other members of the reorganized Cabinet:

Forgn. Min.—Ralph Toerngren (P); **Interior**—Dr. J. Sukselainen (A); **Justice**—Sven Hoegstroem (P); **Finance**—Juho Niukkanen (A); **Trade & Industry**—Teuvo Aura (I); **Defense**—Kauno Kleemola (A); **Social Affairs**—Lauri Hietanen (I); **Communicatns.**—Ereo Makinen (I); **Educatn.**—Johannes Virolainen (A) [See Vol. XII, p.406L]

A—Agrarian; P—Swedish People's Party; I—Independent.

Venezuelan Cabinet announced July 16 by Pres. Marcos Perez Jiminez:

Interior—Laureano Vallenilla Lanz; **Forgn. Affairs**—Aureliano Otanez; **Defense**—Col. Oscar Mazzei (ex-Communictns. Min.); **Finance**—Pedro Guzman Rivera*; **Labor**—Carlos Tinoco Rodil; **Communicatns.**—Col. Felix Roman Moreno (ex-Chief of Staff of Armed Forces); **Public Works**—Julio Bacalao Lara*; **Health**—Dr. Pedro A. Gutierrez Alfaro; **Agri.**—Armando Tamayo Suarez*; **Development**—Silvio Gutierrez; **Mines & Hydrocarbons**—Edmundo Luongo Cabello; **Justice**—Luis F. Urbaneja; **Education**—José Loreto Arismendi.* Col. Romulo Fernandez was named Chief of Staff July 18.

USSR Govt. Revisions

Changes in Govts. of component republics of the USSR:

Russian Republic (largest of the 16 Soviet republics)—(Aug. 27) P. P. Labanov, V. A. Maslov, D. I. Alekhin & V. I. Ivanov were named Deputy Premiers to replace, respectively, M. M. Bessonov, A. M. Prokoviev & D. P. Proferansov (all "released from duty") and Tatyana Zuyeva (named Culture Min.).

Azerbaijan—Timur I. Kuliyev replaced M. D. Bagirov as Premier Aug. 18; Dep. Premier Uvelyan Davidovich Topuridze-Sumbatov was removed from office & relieved of his honors by the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet (Parliament) Aug. 22; Anatoli M. Guskov replaced Stepan F. Yemelyanov as Internal Affairs Min. Aug. 22; Marbali F. Amiraslanov was made First Vice Premier Aug. 15.[1]

Byelo (White) Russia—Mikhail Ivanovich Baskakov, removed as Internal Affairs Minister June 28, resumed the post Aug. 18, replacing Mikhail F. Dechko.[2]

Georgia—Dep. Min. of State Control Avksenty Rapava & Interior Min. Vladimir Dekanozov were removed from office by the Georgian Supreme Soviet Aug. 24. Mikhail Evstafevich Topuridze replaced Rapava Aug. 31.[3]

Latvia—Interior Min. N. K. Kovalchuk was replaced by Y. D. Zuyan Aug. 21. Other new ministers: Dep. Premier Y. P. Ostrov, culture; N. A. Ponomarev, light industry.[4]

Lithuania—Ionas Vildznunas was named interior minister Aug. 31.[5]

Soviet diplomatic appointments:

(Aug. 25) Dmitri Stepanovich Chuvakhin as first Soviet Amb. to Canada since 1946, when Georgi N. Zarubin was recalled; (Aug. 30) Trade Min. Mikhail Alexeyevich Menshikov as Amb. to India replacing Ivan A. Benediktov; Sergei Sergeyevich Nemchina as Amb. to Syria replacing Vasili Afanasyevich Belyayev, who was also envoy to Lebanon; (June 21) George M. Popov as Amb. to Poland replacing Arkady A. Sobolev; (July 7) Sergei A. Vinograd as Amb. to France replacing Arkadi P. Pavlov; (July 10) Mikhail V. Degtyar as Amb. to Afganistan replacing A. F. Fyodorov; (July 11) Anatoli I. Lavrentiev as Amb. to Iran replacing Ivan Sadchikov; (July 16) Nikolai Generalov as Amb. to Australia; (July 29) S. P. Kirsanov as Amb. to Netherlands replacing Grigory Zaitzev.

*New appointment [See p. 243B2] 1—see p. 238A3 2—see p. 260A1 3—see p. 260C2 4—see p 215A-B 5—see p. 256C2 6—see pp. 248D1-B2, 74G-N 7—see p. 258C3 8—see Vol. XII, p. 422B 9—see p. 86H 10—see Vol. IX, p. 207K 1—see p. 172B

Khrushchev Gain Seen

The *N. Y. Times* said Aug. 29 that Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party Secy., apparently had advanced from 5th to 3d place in order of precedence among Soviet officials since the purging of Lavrenti P. Beria. Apparent order of precedence in recently-published listings: Premier Malenkov, Forgn. Min. Molotov, Khrushchev, USSR Pres. Voroshilov, Defense Min. Bulganin, Dep. Premier Kaganovich, Trade Min. Mikoyan, Machine Min. Saburov, Elec. Power Min. Pervukhin.[6]

BUSINESS

Small Business Plan

Small Business Administrator William D. Mitchell said in Washington Aug. 11 that his agency's major objective was creation of "pools of capital" from which small businesses could borrow. He said he planned to establish a base for $500 million in such credit by judicious use of a $55 million revolving fund provided by Congress.[7]

B&O Indictment Voided

An 11-count indictment charging the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. with filing false financial statements with the Govt. was dismissed by U.S. Dist. Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington Aug. 25 on grounds the statute of limitations had expired.[8]

Intl. Nickel Curb Ends

The Intl. Materials Conf. announced Aug. 17 that it was ending international allocation of nickel, effective Oct. 1. It was the last item still under IMC control.[9]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Astronomy

A partial explanation of why the sun's corona is hotter than the sun's surface was offered Aug. 29 at an American Astronomical Society meeting in Boulder, Col. Dr. D. E. Billings of the Harvard-U. of Colorado high-altitude observatory at Climax, Col. said gasses shot out of sunspots on the surface heat up rather than cool off as they reach the corona—a thick gaseous envelope around the sun. Surface temperature was estimated at 6,000-7,000°F. compared with about 1,000,000° for the corona and several million degrees for the sun's interior.[10]

Dr. William A. Baum of Mount Wilson & Palomar Observatories reported at the meeting Aug. 27 that errors in measuring galactic distances were being corrected and new data for general relativity equations compiled by use of a new Palomar photometer, light-measuring device.[11]

The *N.Y. Times* reported Aug. 31 that the Royal Greenwich Observa-

NEW BOOKS

The Achievement of D. H. Lawrence. Edited by Frederick J. Hoffman & Harry T. Moore. Critical essays by Aldous Huxley, T. S. Eliot, Edmund Wilson & others on English novelist. July 31. (Okla. U., 290 pp., $4)†

The Bold Women. By Helen Woodward. 14 biographical sketches of women who pioneered in many fields. Aug. 24. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 373 pp., $3.75)†

The Bonanza Trail. By Muriel Sibell Wolle. Great gold & silver mine discoveries & famous prospectors in U.S. June 30. (Indiana U., 510 pp., $8.50)†

Brother to Dragons: A Tale in Verse & Voices. By Robert Penn Warren. Narrative poem about sadistic murder of Negro by 2 nephews of Thos. Jefferson. Aug. 21. (Random House, 230 pp., $3.50)†

Ciano's Hidden Diary, 1937-'38. Trans. by Andreas Mayor. Intro. by Malcolm Muggeridge. Italy's alliance with Germany, war wtih Ethiopia as seen by Mussolini's son in-law & Forgn. Min. July 27. (Dutton, 220 pp., $4)†

Come My Beloved. By Pearl Buck. 4 generations of American family try to do good in India. Aug. 10. (John Day, 311 pp., $3.75)*

Dead Man in the Silver Market. By Aubrey Menen. Informal essays, partly autobiographical, mostly anti-nationalist. Aug. 24. (Scribners, 203 pp., $3)†

Father, Dear Father. By Ludwig Bemelmans. Humorous stories & drawings of a European trip. Aug. 24. (Viking, 247 pp., $3.50)†

Flowers of Friendship: Letters written to Gertrude Stein, Edited by Donald Gallup. Letters from other literary people to the writer, mostly in appreciation. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 403 pp., $5)†

Franz Von Papen Memoirs. Trans. by Brian Connell. Autobiography of one of Hitler's henchmen. Aug. 17. (Dutton, 634 pp., $6.50)†

Galatea. By James M. Cain. Restaurant keeper plies socialite wife with rich food in hope that she will die & leave him her estate. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 242 pp., $3)*

The Hidden Face. By Marie Baumer. Psychological novel that looks below surface of 4 people's lives. July 13. (Scribner's, 216 pp., $3)*

Memories. By Desmond McCarthy. Edited by Robert Kee. Sketches of people & things in English literary scene. July 30. (Oxford, 223 pp., $3.50)†

The Narrows. By Ann Petry. Race relations in Connecticut town. Aug. 17. (Houghton, Mifflin, 428 pp., $3.95)*

Period Piece. By Gwen Raverat. Life in Victorian England; by Charles Darwin's granddaughter. Aug. 17. (Norton, 282 pp., $3.75)†

Persian Adventure. By Anne Sinclair Mehdevi. American girl who married Iranian UN delegate visits husband's family in Iran. Aug. 3. (Knopf, 272 pp., $3.50)†

Poetry & the Age. By Randall Jarrell. Critical essays that suggest there is too much criticism, not enough poetry. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 271 pp., $4)†

The Schirmer Inheritance. By Eric Ambler. Mystery thriller involved with tracking down heirs to an old fortune. July 20. (Knopf, 246 pp., $3)*

The Selected Letters of Lord Byron. Edited by Jacques Barzun. Poet's letters to his publisher & other. July 30. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 276 pp., $3.75)†

Spring's Green Shadow. By Cecily Mackworth. First novel of young girl growing up in hate-filled Welsh family who finally finds freedom & love. July 24. (Dutton, 202 pp., $3)*

The United States of America. A History. By Henry Bamford Parkes. Account of America from the founding to the present which states Americans are bound not by ancestry but by common ideals. July 20. (Knopf, 773 pp., $7.50)†

The Vermilion Gate: A Novel of a Far Land. By Lin Yutang. Story of 2 lovers who become involved in Moslem revolt against Chinese govt. in 1932. July 16. (John Day, 439 pp., $4.50)*

The Worldly Philosophers: the Lives, Times & Ideas of the Great Economic Thinkers. By Robert L. Heilbroner. Economists who helped shape world. July 29. (Simon & Schuster. 342 pp., $5)†

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

tory was being moved from Greenwich, Eng., zero-point for maps & chronometers since Washington conference of 1884, to Hurstmonceux, a Sussex village some 60 mi. southeast. The shift was being made because London's smoky atmosphere made it impossible to get good astronomical observations in near-by Greenwich.

(Dr. Wernher von Braun, designer of Germany's A-4 rocket bomb [World War II's V2] & currently employed on U.S. Govt. projectiles, assured the Intl. Astronautical Fed. in Zurich, Switz. Aug. 7 that the U.S. had "thoroughly-tried" propellents capable of shooting rockets "into the satellite orbit" for the building of a "space station." He spoke on the 6th & concluding day of the 4th Intl. Congress of Astronautics. Frederick C. Durant, 36, Alexandria, Va. rocket scientist, was elected IAF pres. Aug. 6.)[1]

Archeology

Discovery of the remains of a 5,500-yr.-old Bronze Age village in Israel's Negev desert was announced Aug. 29 by Dr. Nelson Glueck, expedition leader & pres. of Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati.

Glueck said the find disproved a theory that Bronze Age people "could exist only in rich farm land" and indicated that some terraces in Negev hillsides were older than archeologists thought. He said he found that the Nabataens, whose culture combined Semitic, Greek & Roman elements, had extended their kingdom "probably well into Sinai" instead of remaining in Transjordan.

Excavation of the site of the Etruscan town of Feronia near Rome was announced by Italian archeologists Aug. 31. It was sacked by Hannibal about 200 B.C., had been known since only from Horace's writings.

Unearthing of an Indian village possibly 10,000 years old was completed at a site near Prairie du Rocher, Ill. Aug. 15 by a group headed by Howard D. Winters & John Buettner-Janusch of the U. of Chicago.[2]

Mental Health

Dr. Manfred Sakel, N.Y. psychiatrist who developed insulin shock treatment for schizophrenia, told the World Fed. for Mental Health meeting in Vienna Aug. 20 that many persons listed as hopelessly insane were victims of "a rigid routinized & standardized application of a necessarily individualized & flexible treatment." He denounced failures to differentiate between physiological & environmental causes of mental ills and indiscriminate use of electric shock as a substitute for insulin technique.[3]

Birth Control Meeting

An Intl. Fed. of Planned Parenthood was established during the 4th Intl. Conference on Planned Parenthood held in Stockholm Aug. 17-22. Mrs. Margaret Sanger of Tucson, Ariz., founder of the U.S. birth-control movement, was elected pres. of the organization Aug. 21. Its constitution said: ". . . We believe . . . world peace will be advanced by achieving a balance between the needs of populations and the means of supplying them. . . . Planned parenthood is a fundamental human right."[4]

NEW FILMS

(N.Y. Release)

Dream Wife. Comedy about American man who thinks the American woman has gained too much equality since she won the vote. Screenplay by Sidney Sheldon, Herbert Baker & Alfred Lewis Levitt. Directed by Sheldon. Produced by Dore Schary for MGM. With Cary Grant, Deborah Kerr, Betta St. John, Walter Pidgeon. July 29.

The Long Memory. Melodrama of a wrongly imprisoned man's desire for revenge. Screenplay by Robert Hamer & Frank Harvey; based on novel by Howard Clewes. Directed by Hamer for J. Arthur Rank. With John Mills, John McCallum, Elizabeth Sellers, Eva Bergh. July 28.

Second Chance. Thriller about ex-boxer, gangster's moll & gunman caught in disabled aerial tramway. Screenplay by Oscar Millard & Sidney Boehm. Story by D. M. Marshamn Jr. Directed by Rudolph Mate. Produced by Sam Weisenthal for RKO. With Robert Mitchum, Linda Darnell, Jack Palance. July 22.

So Little Time. Romance between World War II German officer & Belgian girl drawn together through love of music. Screenplay by John Cresswell, based on novel by Noell Henry. Directed by Compton Bennett. Produced by Aubrey Baring & Maxwell Setton. Associated British-Mayflower production released by MacDonald Pictures. With Maria Schell, Marius Goring.

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Arts & Letters. Gold Medal awards of Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters in N.Y. May 27: Architecture—Frank Lloyd Wright, 84. Poetry—Marianne Craig Moore. (The Amer. Acad. of Arts & Letters simultaneously gave $1,000 & its Award of Merit Medal for Sculpture to Ivan Mestrovic, 70, Yugoslav sculptor-in-residence at Syracuse U.) $1,000 awards of Natl. Inst.: Art—Hyman Bloom, 39, painter, of Boston; Albino Cavallito, 48, sculptor, N.Y.; Jacob Lawrence, 36, painter, N.Y.; Wm. Palmer, 47, painter, Clinton, N.Y.; Carl Schultheiss, 69, etcher & engraver, N.Y.; Francis Speight, 56, painter, Doylestown, Pa. Literature—Eric Bentley, 37, critic, N.Y.; Isabel Bolton, 69, novelist & poet, N.Y.; Richard Chase, 39, writer, Tenafly, N.J.; Francis Ferguson, 49, critic, Bloomington, Ind.; Paul Goodman, 42, writer, N.Y.; Delmore Schwartz, 40, poet & novelist, Pittstown, N.J. Music—composers Peggy Glanville-Hicks, 41, N.Y.; Roger Goeb, 39, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Nikolai Lopatnikoff, 50, Pittsburgh.

Chemistry. 1953 Priestley Medal for "outstanding services to chemistry," announced by American Medical Society Apr. 26: Sir Robt. Robinson of Oxford U., Nobel Prize-winner.

Journalism. $500 annual Sidney Hillman Foundation awards presented in N.Y. June 10: Jay Jenkins of the Raleigh News & Observer, Willard Cole of the Whiteville (N.C.) News Reporter & W. Horace Carter of the Tabor City (N.C.) Tribune for exposing Ku Klux Klan activities. Irving Fagan of Labor Press Associated won the $500 Chas. W. Erwin award in labor journalism. Herbert Block, Washington Post cartoonist, won the non-fiction award for his "Herblock Book" cartoons. . . . 1952 Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Awards ($500, scroll & silver statuette of Winged Victory of Samothrace) in N.Y. Apr. 29: Cathy Covert of Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal & John Lear of Collier's. . . . Overseas Press Club awards for 1952-53 foreign correspondence, presented in N.Y. May 12: Reporting (press) & Geo. Polk Memorial Award (2 awards)—Homer Bigart of N.Y. Herald Tribune. Forgn. correspondence (radio)—Howard K. Smith of CBS. Interpretation (TV)—Edw. R. Murrow of CBS. Interpretation (newspapers & magazines)—Jas. Reston of N.Y. Times. Interpretation (radio)—Elmer Davis of ABC. Correspondence (news pictures)—David Douglas Duncan of Life.

'Non-Conformists.' $1,000 Lord & Taylor awards for "original & non-conformist thinking," presented in N.Y. May 4: Dr. Albert Einstein; Prof. Wm. F. Albright, chrmn. of Johns Hopkins U.'s Oriental Seminary; Edw. R. Murrow of CBS; Dr. Geo. S. Stevenson of Natl. Assn. for Mental Health; Prof. Theo. von Karman, chrmn. of NATO's Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research & Devpt.

Poetry. $5,000 M. Carey Thomas prize awarded by Bryn Mawr College May 15 to American woman of eminent achievement: poet Marianne Craig Moore. . . . Gregory Medal awarded every 3 years by Irish Acad. of Letters, announced May 23: Padraic Colum.

Radio & TV. Among winners of annual Michael awards of Acad. of Radio & Television Arts & Sciences, announced May 7: Edw. R. Murrow & Fred Friendley of CBS for Christmas coverage of Korea; Red Buttons, "newest TV comedy star"; Jess Oppenheimer, Madelyn Pugh & Bob Carroll, writers of "I Love Lucy," for TV's "most entertaining weekly comedy farce"; Fred Waring for musical shows.

MISCELLANEOUS

Trans-Ocean Flights

First transatlantic flight of the world's largest plane, the AF's 6-engine XC-99, was made Aug. 13-14: a 6,170-mi. hop from Kelly Base, Tex. to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

First nonstop transpacific flight by a jet plane was announced by the AF Aug. 7: a 3,460-mi. crossing July 29, 1952 by a 4-jet RB-45 Tornado from Anchorage, Alaska to Yokota Air Base, Japan. Maj. Louis H. Carrington, the plane's commander, was to get the 1952 Mackay Trophy for the feat. The plane was refueled twice in mid-air and completed the trip in 9 hr. 50 min.

Married

H. J. Heinz 2d, H. J. Heinz Co. pres., to Mrs. Drue Mary Maher (ex-film actress under name Drue Mallory) near Pittsburgh Aug. 22 (his 3d, her 2d). . . . Nobel Peace Prize winner John R. Mott, 88, to Agnes Peter, 73, in Washington July 28 (his 2d). . . . British physicist Allan Nunn May, 42, who had been jailed for giving atomic secrets to the Soviets, to Dr. Hildegard Pauline Ruth Broda, 42; Cambridge, Eng. Aug. 1 (her 2d).[5]

Film director Tay Garnett, 51, to actress Mari Aldon, 25, in London Aug. 13. . . . Actress Isabel Margaret Bigley, 25, to MCA vice pres. Lawrence Raymond Barnett, 39, in Norwalk, Conn. July 27. . . . Actor Peter Lorre, 49, to Annemarie Stoldt, 27, in Hamburg, Germany July 22 (his 2d, her 3d). . . . Comedian Jimmy Ritz, 48, to Judy Lee, 21, in Beverly Hills, Calif. July 19. . . . Actor Jackie Coogan disclosed in Hollywood July 24 his 4th marriage—to dancer Dodie Lamphere in Mexico City in Apr. 1952.

Maj. William Clark, 27, Korean veteran & Gen. Mark Clark's son, to Audrey Claire Loflin, 25, in New Orleans Aug. 3 (her 2d).[6] . . . Sandy Burns, 19, daughter of comedians George Burns & Gracie Allen, to William Willhoite Jr., 24, in Las Vegas Aug. 7 (eloped).

Divorced

Actress Olivia de Havilland from novelist Marcus Goodrich, decree final Aug. 28 in Los Angeles. . . . Singer Helen Forrest from actor Paul E. Holahan in Santa Monica, Calif. Aug. 27.

Birthdays

Dr. Lee De Forest, "father of radio" (inventor of vacuum tube), 80 Aug. 26. . . . British Queen Mother Elizabeth, 53 Aug. 4.

1—see Vol. XI, p. 295L 2—see p. 218P 3—see pp. 291E1, 140B; Vol XII, 354M 4—see Vol. XII, p. 408K 5—see Vol. XII, p. 422A 6—see p. 254A3 (See Index sections by name & subject for other references)